ITEM NONRESPONSE IN THE SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

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Item nonresponse, when some, but not all, information is collected from a cooperating unit, is an aspect of all sample surveys. The problem of missing information occurs for a number of reasons, including the respondent's lack of knowledge, or refusal to answer specific questions, the interviewer's failure to follow procedures by not asking questions that should have been asked, or failing to read answers to questions, or the edit system's deletion of inconsistent responses.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a new survey program of the Bureau of the Census, collects data on the receipt of a large variety of income sources. The method of collection is such that detailed questions are asked about individual income sources, thus allowing many opportunities for nonresponse at the individual item level.

The literature on the treatment of missing data has grown over the last several years. Kalton (1983), Kalton and Kasprzyk (1982), and Sande (1982) reviewed methods for treating item nonresponse as well as their properties. Methods range from deleting cases with missing data to sophisticated modelling procedures. No matter what method of imputation is used, the data producer should, at a minimum, provide indicators on the data file when data are created through an imputation method. In the SIPP, the Census Bureau uses a hot-deck procedure for assigning imputed values; imputation classes are specified by subject-matter specialists and a nonrespondent falling into the same class as a respondent will be assigned the value of the missing data item from the respondent. A detailed description of the SIPP imputation procedures is not yet available; an overview of the system can be found in Nelson, McMillen, and Kasprzyk (1984).

Coder and Feldman (1984), and Lamas and McNeil (1984) have provided early indications of item nonresponse in the SIPP. This paper extends the work on item imputation and nonresponse in SIPP by providing more information on the extent of item imputation in SIPP. We begin by briefly describing the design of SIPP, and then discuss the way in which SIPP income and program data are collected. This information aids the reader in understanding some of the terminology used in discussing SIPP; it also serves as a reference for the organization of the discussion of imputation. Following this introduction we will discuss the amount of imputation in SIPP.

A secondary goal of this paper is to help users of SIPP public-use files to understand those files and to make their use somewhat easier. Consequently, as part of this discussion, we will focus on the way information is presented on SIPP public-use files and how that presentation differs across different SIPP public use products. In addition, we will use unweighted counts to simplify the use of these data as control counts for other analyses.

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a longitudinal survey designed to provide a more accurate and precise measurement of income, and income distributions and sources, including jobs, earnings, and program participation. SIPP is also distinguished by its ability to provide more detail as to the timing of changes in the receipt of various income sources, and the timing of life events such as changes in household composition, divorce, or separation.

SIPP fields a panel of approximately 14,000 interviewed households at the beginning of each calendar year. Individuals in the panel are interviewed every 4 months over a 2 2/3-year period. Each interview cycle is called a wave of interviewing. Each wave is conducted over a 4 month period by dividing the sample into four randomly selected rotation groups. Each rotation group is interviewed during a given month and asked to report on income from jobs and benefits from assistance programs for the previous 4 months. The period for which data are collected are called reference months, and data are collected separately for most items for each of the 4 reference months. Thus, the SIPP sample is divided into four rotation groups, each interviewed in a separate month of a wave. At the end of one wave, all four rotation groups have been interviewed, and 4 months have passed since the initial group was interviewed. As noted above, these interviews produce monthly data for each respondent for a period of 2 2/3-years.

The principal data collected in SIPP are generally referred to as "core data" for the SIPP; they are designed to measure the economic situation of persons in the United States. Other data collected in SIPP originate in the topical modules, and are assigned to specific interview waves. Topical module data, their content and evaluation, will be subjects of later reports. In this study, we feature the core data which build an income profile of each person aged 15 and over in a sample household. This profile is developed by determining the labor force participation status of each person in the sample and then asking specific questions about types of income received for each month of the reference period.

The basic SIPP questionnaire contains five sections. The core set of questions is asked at the first interview and then updated in each subsequent interview. The first section of the questionnaire collects the basic labor force participation data for the 4 reference months. Respondents are asked to supply information on whether they had a job for all 4 months, and, if not, to answer a set of questions describing their activities when not at work. Those categories include: "laid off," "looking for work," "not looking for work," "temporarily absent," as well as others. Labor force activity is collected on a weekly basis for all respondents with a job during the 4 month reference period. In addition, this first section of the questionnaire collects much of the information on the receipt of income from various sources; these data are used later in the interview.

Thus, this section of the questionnaire identifies the receipt of income during the 4 month

reference period from various government sources, such as food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Supplemental Security Income, General Assistance, and Workmen's Compensation. Respondents are also asked about both Social Security and retirement income other than Social Security. Within the other retirement income section, questions are provided for a number of sources including Railroad Retirement, pensions from company or union, and civil service retirement, as well as others.

Finally, the receipt of miscellaneous sources of income such as alimony, child support, interest from savings, income for foster child care, and educational assistance is identified.

The second section of the SIPP questionnaire collects information associated with wage and salary earnings. This section includes information on industry and occupation as well as hourly earnings for up to two jobs. Data are collected for two jobs held either concurrently or sequentially during the 4 month reference period. When more than two jobs occur (about 3 percent of the cases), data are collected for the two with the greatest earnings.

The third section of the questionnaire collects data on self-employment earnings and specific information about the structure of self-employment whether it was incorporated, sole proprietorship, or partnership--and the profits and losses from the business. Again, space is provided for two self-employment responses with the selection criteria the same as for wage and salary earnings.

The fourth section of the questionnaire is identified as the general amounts or other income section. This section of the questionnaire collects monthly amounts received from the income sources identified in the first section. That is, the first section identifies the receipt of income during the 4 month reference period, while amounts of income received are collected in the fourth section of the questionnaire. This section provides space for collecting up to six different income sources, although no one in Waves 1 or 2 had more than five separate sources of income. The sources of income identified in this section are those labelled 1-56 on the SIPP Income Source List [1]. It should be noted that this section excludes wage and salary, self-employment, and asset income, and focuses only on those other income types.

The fifth and last section of the core questionnaire collects amounts of income earned from asset holdings. Asset sources include savings accounts, bonds, stocks, and rental property, as well as others. Information is collected for the 4 month reference period on both individual and joint recipiency. A list of these asset sources are given as Codes 100-150 in the Income Source List.

More details on both the design and content of SIPP are available in Nelson, McMillen and Kasprzyk (1984).

SIPP Item Nonresponse

In SIPP, item nonresponse is handled through an imputation system developed for the SIPP cross-sectional data files. An occurrence of an imputation in SIPP implies that the respondent either provided no data or provided data that would not pass the consistency edit program.

To simplify the discussion of this issue, we have chosen to focus on three areas: 1) imputation of labor force and recipiency data; 2) imputation of wage and salary amounts; and 3) imputation of amounts received from other income sources, specifically those incomes identified in the fourth section of the questionnaire.[2] These three were chosen because they represent the majority of information collected in SIPP, and they represent three different problems faced by the user. Those differences will be developed in the subsequent sections.

Labor Force and Recipiency Imputation

A large portion of the data for individuals collected in SIPP is collected in this section of the questionnaire, and reported in the person record of the relational public-use file. There are 83 imputation flags provided to alert the user that some data have been imputed.

Previous discussions of item imputation by Coder and Feldman (1984) showed that, for most items in SIPP, the amount of imputation is quite small. That discussion focused on particular items in the questionnaire; in this paper, however, we try to summarize the amount of imputation for persons. Developing that summary is not straightforward. In analyzing the extent of nonresponse imputation for a particular item, the appropriate denominator is the number of persons who were asked that item. Extending that logic to a person summary suggests that we must consider the number of questions asked of a particular individual for which an imputation was performed. Keep in mind, only 83 of the several hundred items in the labor force and recipiency section are imputed. This would produce an imputation rate for each person which could then be tabulated. One difficulty with this approach is that it results in a different denominator for each person and requires a more complicated approach to understanding the results. For example, a person may have a 25 percent imputation rate based on 1 imputation for 4 items or 4 imputations for 16 items. That rate is useful for understanding the extent of imputation, but may not provide the analyst sufficient information concerning the quality of the data on the individual.

A second problem with creating a person rate is that the Census Bureau public-use files do little to help the user calculate that number. Imputation flags are coded Ø for no imputation and 1, to signal that there has been an imputation for that variable. There is nothing on the flag to indicate whether the respondent was eligible for imputation on that variable. That is to say, there is no code to indicate that a case is not in the universe of cases for which imputation may have been done. Thus, the user is forced to look first at the item, determine the universe for that item, and then infer the universe to the imputation field. For questions asked of all respondents, that is quite simple. But, of course, most questions are not asked of all respondents.

For these reasons, and principally the former, we summarize imputation from the labor force and recipiency section in terms of the level or number

of imputations for each person. This is a straight-forward sum of the 83 imputation flags and provides a useful characterization.

Tables 1A and 1B provide the distribution of imputation level for labor force and recipiency items in the first two SIPP interviews. For these items, 85.7 percent of the persons in the first SIPP interview had no imputation at all. The remaining 14.3 percent is distributed across a range of 1-17 imputations per person. The highest number of imputations for any person is 17, and that occurred only once. Over 87 percent of the cases with some imputation have no more than three items imputed. Results are similar for Wave 2, with 85.1 percent of the persons in SIPP having no imputation at all. The highest number of imputations for any person is 11, and over 92 percent of the cases with some imputation have no more then three items imputed. Coder and Feldman (1984) showed that for any given item there is relatively little imputation; here we extend that understanding by showing that for most persons having some imputation, the number of labor force and recipiency items is small.

Wage and Salary Imputation

In discussing imputations of wage and salary information, we restrict our discussion to the imputation of amounts. This allows us to exhibit the pattern of imputation across the 4 reference months. We also distinguish here between no imputation and no recipiency--that is, in effect controlling for the universe discussed above. Before describing the extent of imputations occurring at this level, it is useful to discuss how these data are carried on the public use file.

In the SIPP relational public use file, a separate wage and salary record appears for each job of each person. There are 25,002 wage and salary records on the Wave 1 relational file. This, however, does not mean there are 25,002 persons with jobs. SIPP collects earnings data for a maximum of two jobs for each person during the 4 month reference period. In fact, only 23,085 persons are represented by the 25,002 jobs; that is, the number of persons holding two jobs during the 4-month reference period was 1917. [3/] Those two jobs may be either held simultaneously or sequentially. [4/]

Tallies from the relational file on a given variable will treat job 1 and job 2 as unique persons unless the user controls on the job number. In the rectangular version of the SIPP public-use file, separate fields are provided for each job making the distinction easier. There are, however, other problems that await the user of the rectangular file; for example, because the file contains an entry for every person for every variable, the user must screen for the proper universe prior to doing a tabulation.

Table 2A provides imputation patterns for Wave 1 wage and salary amounts by interview status (self/proxy) for job 1. Before discussing the contents of this table, we will illustrate the point made above concerning the problems that may occur using the rectangular public-use file. We began by excluding from our analysis file all persons under 15 because they were not eligible to be interviewed and, thus, would have no imputations. In addition, we excluded all persons with weight of zero. Those persons residing in a household with an individual who was not interviewed were excluded from the weighting process and received a weight of zero.[5/] That resulted in a file of 40,572 adult respondents. To further refine our analysis, we excluded all persons who reported no wage and salary earnings for the 4 month reference period. That resulted in 22,687 persons for whom wage and salary information on job 1 was reported.

The data in table 2A indicate both the extent of recipiency of wage and salary earnings and imputation for job 1. Using a simple code--the number Ø represents no imputation, 1 identifies that imputation took place, and 2 indicates that the person did not have wage and salary earnings that month and, thus, was not eligible for imputation.

Further, the right most digit represents reference month 4 or the month before the interview, and the left-most digit, reference month 1 or 4 months before the interview. The first row of this table is for the imputation pattern ØØØØ, or no imputation for any month. Row 2 is for the pattern ØØØ1, imputation in month 4 only; row 3, ØØØ2 or no imputation in the 3 months in which the respondent had wage and salary earnings. Looking again at row 1, 65.6 percent of those with no imputation were self-reported and 34.4 percent were proxy-reported. Alternatively, for those persons with wage and salary earnings each month, 66.4 percent of the self-reporting had no imputation and 60.1 percent of the proxy reports had no imputation. Another view of these data (table 2B) shows that little imputation (about 1 percent) is done when a person is in the universe to be asked the question for 3 months or less.

The issue at hand, however, is the characteristics of those persons with some imputation, not the level of imputation. The reader must realize that the low level of imputation results in relatively few cases to consider, thus limiting the detail that can be examined. In fact, the universe of persons with some imputation is only 3,521 or 15.5 percent.

Tables 3, and 4 describe the population which had some imputation in Wave 1. Each table is reported separately for self-and proxy-response. In table 3, the rows are race (non-black, black); and in table 4, sex (male, female). By and large these tables are self-explanatory showing that the population of persons requiring an imputation for one or more months is more male and nonblack.

Imputation of Other Income

Because of the number of possible labor force and recipiency items requiring imputation, we chose to present a summary measure of imputation. On the other hand, wage and salary imputation can be described sufficiently by focusing on the detailed imputation patterns controlling for recipiency by month. With the other income records in SIPP, we are presented with a third scenario. While the other income record contains four separate monthly flags to identify imputation of the amount of an income source on a monthly basis, an examination of those flags shows that they are either all 1's or all Ø's. That is to say, impu-

tation was done for the whole reference period or not at all. This is predominantly a function of what was reported to the interviewer--people either know all the amounts or none. Furthermore, imputations are identified only for the amount of income received; the imputation of receipt of "other income" sources is not identified. Tables 5A and 5B provide a tabulation of not imputed/imputed for a selection of the 39 other income types for Waves 1 and 2.

To develop these tables, we returned to the relational file because it provided an easier approach to tallying these data. In the relational file there is one other income (G1) record for each income source for each person. Thus, in Wave 1, there were 19,039 income sources reported by all persons.

Each record in the relational file has the same record layout; and contains a code indicating the income source reported on that record. For the rectangular file, each income source is represented by a set of four variables identifying receipt of the income source, four providing monthly amounts of income received, and four identifying whether the amount of income received was imputed for the month. To produce tables from the relational file, it was merely a matter of cross-tabulating the four imputation flags with the item identifying the income source.

On the rectangular file, however, completing this cross-tabublation is more complicated. You must consider 156 imputation flags, and 39 other income sources with 4 imputation flags per source, as well as screen for the universe of persons to whom the question is applicable.

As with previous data, the overall amount of imputation for item nonresponse is low. The tables show that over the 19,039 income types reported in Wave 1, only 7.1 percent were imputed. The imputation rates ranged from a high of 26.7 percent for payments from sickness, accident, or disability insurance policies to a low of Ø for income assistance from charitable groups and income from roomers and boarders. Two other variables occur with Ø imputation, Women, Infants and Children Nutrition Program (WIC) and food stamps. The amounts for WIC are not collected as part of the questionnaire and, thus, are imputed for everyone. Food stamp amounts are collected in a separate section of the questionnaire. The actual imputation level for food stamps in Wave 1 is 2.9 percent. Similarly, of the 14,791 other income sources reported in Wave 2, only 7.8 percent were imputed. The imputation rates by income sources for Wave 2 varies widely as they did for Wave 1.

SUMMARY

Several points have been made in this paper. The most important is that, regardless of the topic or way of measuring it, item imputation is low in SIPP. Second, in looking at several demographic characteristics of those for whom imputation is done, there is nothing that suggests they might be an unusual group. The third point of this paper is that the user must proceed with caution regardless of which version of the public-use file is used.

REFERENCES

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FOOTNOTES

1/ Each source of income collected in SIPP is assigned a numeric code; for example, Social Security is assigned the income type code 1. The SIPP Income Source List is a summary form listing income sources, assets, and "special indicators" such as Medicaid, Medicare, Disabled, and their respective numeric codes. The Income Source List can be found at the back of each questionnaire.

2/ The SIPP cross-sectional microdata files are released to the public in two formats: a relational structure and a rectangular structure. The relational structure contains eight types of records at five levels: sampling unit, household, family, person, and income sources; the rectangular structure contains one logical record for each sampled person. The incomes identified in the fourth section of the questionnaire are found on the "G1" record of the relational file.

3/ As noted in Feldman's memorandum of December 31, 1984 ("Revision to the Final Wave 1 Processing System"), 61 persons had 2 job records both of which were coded as job 1, and 2 persons had 2 job records both coded as job 2. Thus, only 22,922 persons are represented by those 25,002 records, and 2,080 persons held 2 jobs. In addition, the public-use file has 4 persons who have only a job 2 record. If those would have been coded job 1, then the correct count would be 22,926 persons with jobs and 2,076 with 2 jobs.

4/ A specific recode to distinguish sequential from simultaneous jobs is not provided; however, beginning and ending dates are provided for jobs held for only part of the reference period.

5/ A person noninterview in an otherwise cooperating household received a zero weight in Wave 1; consequently, all persons in the household received a zero weight since household aggregates could not be created. In future waves of SIPP, these person noninterviews are handled by imputation and receive a positive weight.

TABLE 1A. SIPP Wave 1 Labor Force and Recipiency Summary

Number of Imputations	Person	Percent	Percent of Imputations (excluding Ø)
0	34757	85.7	--
1	3814	9.4	65.7
2	884	2.2	15.2
3	379	.9	6.5
4	200	.5	3.4
5	121	.3	2.1
6	79	.2	1.4
7	39	.1	.7
8	49	.1	.8
9	130	.3	2.2
10	73	.2	1.3
11	28	.1	.5
12+	9	--	.1
Total	40562	100.0	99.9

TABLE 1B. SIPP Wave 2 Labor Force and Recipiency Summary

Number of Imputations	Person	Percent	Percent of Imputations (excluding Ø)
0	27482	85.1	--
1	3300	10.2	68.3
2	917	2.8	19.0
3	258	.8	5.3
4	130	.4	2.7
5	89	.3	1.8
6	48	.2	1.0
7	45	.1	.9
8	22	.1	.5
9	16	--	.3
10	5	--	.1
11	2	--	--
Total	32314	100.0	99.9

TABLE 2B. SIPP Wave 1 Receipt of Wage and Salary Earnings: Job 1

	Self	Proxy	Total
In Universe 4 Months	11431	6579	18010
No Imputation	9539	5011	14550
One Imputation	728	503	1231
Two Imputations	625	448	1073
Three Imputations	14	4	18
Four Imputations	525	613	1138
In Universe 3 Months	870	523	1393
No Imputation	895	490	1335
One Imputation	9	5	14
Two Imputations	16	28	44
Three Imputations	--	--	--
In Universe 2 Months	1044	609	1653
No Imputation	1042	608	1650
One Imputation	1	0	1
Two Imputations	1	1	2
In Universe 1 Month	803	536	1339
No Imputation	803	536	1339
One Imputation	--	--	--
In Universe 0 Months	208	84	292
TOTAL	14356	8331	22687

TABLE 3. Persons with Wage and Salary Imputation in One or More Months by Response Status and Race: Wave 1

			Response Status Self	Proxy	Total
RACE	Nonblack		1650	1422	3072
	Row	%	53.7	46.3	100.0
	Column	%	86.0	88.8	87.2
	Black		269	180	449
	Row	%	59.9	40.1	100.0
	Column	%	14.0	11.2	12.8
	Total	%	1919	1602	3521
	Row	%	54.5	45.5	100.0
	Column	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4. Persons with Wage and Salary Imputation in One or More Months by Response Status and Sex: Wave 1

			Response Status Self	Proxy	Total
SEX	Male		1029	1129	2158
	Row	%	47.7	52.3	100.0
	Column	%	53.6	70.5	61.3
	Female		890	473	1,363
	Row	%	65.3	34.7	100.0
	Column	%	46.4	29.5	38.7
	TOTAL		1919	1602	3521
	Row	%	54.5	45.5	100.0
	Column	%	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2A. SIPP Wave 1 Receipt of Wage and Salary Earnings by Imputation Pattern: Job 1

Imputation Pattern			Wave 1 Response Status Self	Proxy	TOTAL
0000			9539	5011	14550
	Row	%	65.6	34.4	100.0
	Column	%	66.4	60.1	64.1
0001			26	10	36
	Row	%	72.2	27.8	100.0
	Column	%	0.2	0.1	0.2
0002			326	241	567
	Row	%	57.5	42.5	100.0
	Column	%	2.3	2.9	2.5
0010			329	231	560
	Row	%	58.8	41.3	100.0
	Column	%	2.3	2.8	2.5
0020			39	16	55
	Row	%	70.9	29.1	100.0
	Column	%	0.3	0.2	0.2
0022			410	266	676
	Row	%	60.7	39.3	100.0
	Column	%	2.9	3.2	3.0
0100			354	250	604
	Row	%	58.6	41.4	100.0
	Column	%	2.5	3.0	2.7
0101			303	219	522
	Row	%	58.0	42.0	100.0
	Column	%	2.1	2.6	2.3
0200			52	20	72
	Row	%	72.2	27.8	100.0
	Column	%	0.4	0.2	0.3
0220			63	23	86
	Row	%	73.3	26.7	100.0
	Column	%	0.4	0.3	0.4
0222			306	194	500
	Row	%	61.2	38.8	100.0
	Column	%	2.1	2.3	2.2
1001			314	216	530
	Row	%	59.2	40.8	100.0
	Column	%	2.2	2.6	2.3
1111			525	613	1138
	Row	%	46.1	53.9	100.0
	Column	%	3.7	7.4	5.0
2000			428	213	641
	Row	%	66.8	33.2	100.0
	Column	%	3.0	2.6	2.8
2002			67	40	107
	Row	%	62.6	37.4	100.0
	Column	%	0.5	0.5	0.5
2022			59	41	100
	Row	%	59.0	41.0	100.0
	Column	%	0.4	0.5	0.4
2200			475	271	746
	Row	%	63.7	36.3	100.0
	Column	%	3.3	3.3	3.3
2202			71	36	107
	Row	%	66.4	33.6	100.0
	Column	%	0.5	0.4	0.5
2220			367	265	632
	Row	%	58.1	41.9	100.0
	Column	%	2.6	3.2	2.8
2222			208	84	292
	Row	%	71.2	28.8	100.0
	Column	%	1.4	1.0	1.3
**Mis.			94	70	164
	Row	%	57.3	42.7	100.0
	Colum	%	0.7	0.8	0.7

**These 21 patters were combined into the misc. categories 0011,0012,0102,1010,0111,0112, 0202, 0221,1000,1010,1011,1020,1100,1101,1201, 1221, 2010,2020.2100,2110,2121.

Note:
0 = no imputation
1 = imputation
2 = no wage and salary earnings

The imputation pattern xxxx represents the four reference months of the wave, the left-most reference month being 4 months ago, the right-most reference month being 1 month ago.

TABLE 5A. Receipt of "Other Income" Sources by Imputation Pattern: Wave 1

		No Months Imputed	All Four Months Imputed	Totals
Social Security		6,881	516	7,397
	Row %	93.0	7.0	100.0
	Column %	38.9	38.1	38.9
Railroad Retirement Pay		158	17	175
	Row %	90.3	9.7	100.0
	Column %	0.9	1.3	0.9
Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI)		685	38	723
	Row %	94.7	5.3	100.0
	Column %	3.9	2.8	3.8
State Unemploy. Comp.		1,032	71	1,103
	Row %	93.6	6.4	100.0
	Column %	5.8	5.2	5.8
Veterans Comp./Pensions		736	63	799
	Row %	92.1	7.9	100.0
	Column %	4.2	4.6	4.2
Worker's Compensation		249	31	280
	Row %	88.9	11.1	100.0
	Column %	1.4	2.3	1.5
Insurance Policy Payments (Sickness, accident, disa.)		22	8	30
	Row %	73.3	26.7	100.0
	Column %	0.1	0.6	0.2
AFDC		679	20	699
	Row %	97.1	2.9	100.0
	Column %	3.8	1.5	3.7
General Assistance		228	14	242
	Row %	94.2	5.8	100.0
	Column %	1.3	1.0	1.3
WIC		301	0	301
	Row %	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Column %	1.7	0.0	1.6
Food Stamps		1,749	0	1,749
	Row %	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Column %	9.9	0.0	9.2
Child Support Payments		713	30	743
	Row %	96.0	4.0	100.0
	Column %	4.0	2.2	3.9
Union/Company Pension		1,531	183	1,714
	Row %	89.3	10.7	100.0
	Column %	8.7	13.5	9.0
Fed. Civil Service Pension		364	34	398
	Row %	91.5	8.5	100.0
	Column %	2.1	2.5	2.1
Military Retirement Pay		242	37	279
	Row %	86.7	13.3	100.0
	Column %	1.4	2.7	1.5
State Government Pensions		394	35	429
	Row %	91.8	8.2	100.0
	Column %	2.2	2.6	2.3
Local Government Pensions		164	17	181
	Row %	90.6	9.4	100.0
	Column %	0.9	1.3	1.0
Other Payments for Retirement, Disability, or Survivor		161	26	187
	Row %	86.1	13.9	100.0
	Column %	0.9	1.9	1.0
Income from a Chari. Group		10	0	10
	Row %	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Column %	0.1	0.0	0.1
Money from Friends		329	57	386
	Row %	85.2	14.8	100.0
	Column %	1.9	4.2	2.0
Casual Earnings		111	12	123
	Row %	90.2	9.8	100.0
	Column %	0.6	0.9	0.6
Misc. Income **		945	146	1,091
	Row %	86.6	13.4	100.0
	Column %	5.4	10.8	5.7
TOTALS		17,684	1,355	19,039
	Row %	92.9	7.1	100.0
	Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Eighteen miscellaneous sources of "Other Income;" State Supplemental Security Income (State Administered SSI only), Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, Other Unemployment Comp., Black Lung Payments, State temporary sickness or disability benefits, Employer or union temporary sickness policy, Indian, Cuban or Refugee Assistance, Foster Child Care Payments, Alimony, other welfare, National Guard or Reserve Forces Retirement, Income from paid-up life insurance policies or annuities, Estates and Trusts, GI Bill/VEAP Education Benefits, Lump Sum Payments, Income from Roomers or Boarders, National Guard or Reserve Pay, other cash income.

TABLE 5B. Receipt of "Other Income" Sources by Imputation Pattern: Wave 2

		No Months Imputed	All Four Months Imputed	Totals
Social Security		5,078	456	5,534
	Row %	91.8	8.2	100.0
	Column %	37.3	39.3	37.4
Railroad Retirement Pay		124	22	146
	Row %	84.9	15.1	100.0
	Column %	0.9	1.9	1.0
Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI)		559	27	586
	Row %	95.4	4.6	100.0
	Column %	4.1	2.3	4.0
State Unemploy. Comp.		785	57	842
	Row %	93.2	6.8	100.0
	Column %	5.8	4.9	5.7
Veterans Compen./Pension		555	59	614
	Row %	90.4	9.6	100.0
	Column %	4.1	5.1	4.2
Worker's Compensation		148	21	169
	Row %	87.6	12.4	100.0
	Column %	1.1	1.8	1.1
Insurance Policy Payments (Sickness, accident, disa.)		30	3	33
	Row %	90.9	9.1	100.0
	Column %	0.2	0.3	0.2
AFDC		551	17	568
	Row %	97.0	3.0	100.0
	Column %	4.0	1.5	3.8
General Assistance		181	16	197
	Row %	91.9	8.1	100.0
	Column %	1.3	1.4	1.3
WIC		280	0	280
	Row %	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Column %	2.1	0.0	1.9
Food Stamps		1,338	0	1,338
	Row %	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Column %	9.8	0.0	9.0
Child Support Payments		526	18	544
	Row %	96.7	3.3	100.0
	Column %	3.9	1.6	3.7
Union/Company Pension		1,160	161	1,321
	Row %	87.8	12.2	100.0
	Column %	8.5	13.9	8.9
Fed. Civil Service Pensions		272	35	307
	Row %	88.6	11.4	100.0
	Column %	2.0	3.0	2.1
Military Retirement Pay		186	28	214
	Row %	86.9	13.1	100.0
	Column %	1.4	2.4	1.4
State Government Pensions		296	28	324
	Row %	91.4	8.6	100.0
	Column %	2.2	2.4	2.2
Local Government Pensions		131	13	144
	Row %	91.0	9.0	100.0
	Column %	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other Payments for Retirement, Disability, or Survivor		144	19	163
	Row %	88.3	11.7	100.0
	Column %	1.1	1.6	1.1
Income from a Chari. Group		5	2	7
	Row %	71.4	28.6	100.0
	Column %	0.0	0.2	0.0
Money from Friends		290	37	327
	Row %	88.7	11.3	100.0
	Column %	2.1	3.2	2.2
Casual Earnings		170	12	182
	Row %	93.4	6.6	100.0
	Column %	1.2	1.0	1.2
Misc. Income **		822	129	951
	Row %	86.4	13.6	100.0
	Column %	6.0	11.1	6.4
TOTALS		13,631	1,160	14,791
	Row %	92.2	7.8	100.0
	Column %	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Eighteen miscellaneous sources of "Other Income;" State Supplemental Security Income (State Administered SSI only), Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, Other Unemployment Comp., Black Lung Payments, State temporary sickness or disability benefits, Employer or union temporary sickness policy, Indian, Cuban or Refugee Assistance, Foster Child Care Payments, Alimony, other welfare, National Guard or Reserve Forces Retirement, Income from paid-up life insurance policies or annuities, Estates and Trusts, GI Bill/VEAP Education Benefits, Lump Sum Payments, Income from Roomers or Boarders, National Guard or Reserve Pay, other cash income.